

**Candidates Cards****FOR CONGRESS**

I am a candidate for Congress from the Third Congressional District, subject to the rules of the Democratic Primary.

A. H. DAGNALL.

I am a candidate for congress from the Third Congressional district, subject to the rules of the Democratic Primary.

JNO. A. HORTON.

I announce myself a candidate for congress from the Third District. I will abide the rules, regulations and results of the Democratic Primary.

HENRY C. TILLMAN.

**FOR SOLICITOR**

I am a candidate for Solicitor of the Tenth Circuit, subject to the rules of the democratic party.

LEON L. RICE.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of solicitor of the Tenth Judicial circuit, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic primary.

KURTZ P. SMITH.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for solicitor of the tenth judicial circuit, subject to the action of the Democratic party in the ensuing primary election.

J. R. EARLE.

**FOR SUPERVISOR**

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of Supervisor of Anderson county, subject to the rules of the democratic party.

W. REEVES CHAMBLEE.

**COUNTY TREASURER**

I hereby announce myself a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the rules of the democratic party.

J. H. CRAIG.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the rules of the democratic party.

J. R. C. GRIFFIN.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the rules of the democratic party.

S. A. WRIGHT.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for re-election to the office of Treasurer for Anderson county, subject to the rules of the democratic primary.

G. N. C. BOLEMAN.

**SHERIFF**

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff for Anderson county, subject to the rules of the democratic party.

T. J. MARTIN.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for Sheriff of Anderson county, subject to the rules of the Democratic primary.

W. B. KING.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Anderson county, subject to the rules of the Democratic primary.

W. O. S. MARRETT.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff, subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

JOE M. H. ASHLEY.

**FOR HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the House of Representatives for Anderson county, subject to the rules of the democratic party.

W. W. SCOTT.

**FOR CORONER**

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Coroner for Anderson county, subject to the rules of the democratic party.

J. ELVAS BEASLEY.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for reelection to the office of Coroner for Anderson county, subject to the rules of the democratic primary.

J. G. HARDIN.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for election to the office of Coroner, subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

T. B. Peltrey.

**WANTED****RAGS OF ALL KINDS**

I will pay \$1.50 per hundred, cash for Rags.  
\$50 per hundred for old Scrap Iron.  
45 per pound for old Automobile Tires.  
100 per pound for old Inner Tubes.  
—And The Highest Cash Price for all kinds of old Brass, Copper, etc. If you have as much as 100 pounds of any of the above please me and I'll call for it.

**SAM DISNER**

Manning Street, Near Blue Ridge  
Tel. Co.  
Phone 471.

**SENDING MINISTERS  
NEW CUSTOM**

But Never In History Has a German Ambassador Been Handed His Passports.

WHEN the negro messenger of the state department in Washington, who for almost forty years has been the American government's official passport carrier, visits the German embassy—if the break with Germany comes—it will be the first time in the history of the United States that this country has severed relations with that empire or with any of the states which were united to form the kaiser's realm.

Since our government was founded many ambassadors have been sent home, but in the majority of cases the cause was their own indiscretions. The closest approximation to the present situation was in the case of the famous Citizen Genet. In the administration of Washington, and even that meddling Frenchman was more to blame for his recall than the Girondist government which had sent him here to enlist this country as an ally of France in her war with England.

Genet traveled from one part of the country to the other, campaigning for sympathy for his own country and rousing factional and racial strife. So ardent was he in his campaign that he publicly attacked the most prominent persons, and after a spectacular controversy with John Jay and Rufus King, wrote an insolent letter to President Washington. Soon thereafter France was requested to recall him. Passports were handed to him, but he never returned to France. He had married a daughter of Governor Clinton, and he lived in obscurity on his estates in the Hudson valley until 1830.

**Arrange Treaty With British.**

Hardly had Genet passed from public view when, in 1794, the British navy, and especially British privateers, seized American ships and cargoes by the scores under the pretense that they might be carrying aid to France. The indignation of the country was great, but as there was no ambassador to send home the house of representatives passed a bill prohibiting all commercial intercourse between citizens of the two countries. The senate voted it down, and then Washington sent John Jay to London as envoy extraordinary to arrange a treaty. The treaty was arranged, but when the senate advised Washington to sign it the whole country was roused to anger. Jay and Washington were bitterly denounced, and writers in the newspapers even accused the president of venality. The treaty was so favorable to the British that the French saw in it a secret alliance with England, and as a result the Robespierre government demanded the recall of Gouverneur Morris, the American minister.

Morris was the first American envoy to have his passports returned by the government to which he was assigned, but the two countries did not go to war, although the international situation was as tangled as it is today, and Washington was bitterly assailed by his political opponents. Although the fact is forgotten nowadays, France and the United States were bound together by a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance, yet as soon as Great Britain declared war and attacked France the American government issued a proclamation of neutrality. This on its face was a breach of the national contract, and Washington was severely scored for not aiding France, for permitting the British to bring prizes into American ports, for allowing Englishmen to board an American ship in Long Island sound and for permitting English warships to be fitted out in American ports. But in those days France had troubles plerotic at home, and she sought no additional ones across the ocean, although it appeared to her that Washington was doing his utmost to provoke a war.

**Minister Monroe Recalled.**

James Monroe was sent to France as Morris' successor, but he aggravated the situation, the tenseness of which had been increased by the capture of an American ship near the Delaware capes by a French privateer. As a result of this capture the French minister, Adet, was called on for an explanation. He could give none, and Monroe was recalled. Charles C. Pinckney was sent abroad as his successor, but the French directory refused to receive him until her grievances had been righted. All America was incensed, the president proclaiming a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer; congress was called; President Adams denounced "the refusal on the part of France to receive our minister is the denial of a right." But war did not follow. Nor did it follow soon thereafter when Pinckney, Gerry and Marshall, who had been ordered to heal the differences with France, were boldly told by Talleyrand that money would mend all the ills of the Paris government. American anger was great over this denial of tribute; war resolutions were introduced in congress, the navy was increased, crowds shouting "Down with France" paraded the streets of Philadelphia, New York and Boston; commercial intercourse was suspended.

**HOME NOT  
FOR UNITED STATES**

British Representatives Have Been Sent Back For Interference With Commerce.

cities were fortified, and even the navy and privateers were ordered to capture the cruisers of France. Yet France did not declare war.

During the Napoleonic wars the foreign interests of the United States were constantly menaced by one or the other of the belligerents. The decrees of Napoleon were usually aimed at Great Britain, but they almost invariably hit American commerce, and the British orders in council just as frequently harmed the interests of the United States. In those days no European power permitted any foreign ships to carry on any trade with her colonies, and as the United States had no colonies of her own, these orders in council worked a great hardship on the American merchant marine. On Nov. 15, 1806, a law went into effect forbidding the importation from Great Britain of a long list of goods. This was regarded as a polite way of breaking off diplomatic relations.

**Blow to American Commerce.**

One week after this bill was passed and before the law became effective a British warship attacked an American ship two miles off Sandy Hook and shot off the head of the helmsman. The body of the sailor was viewed by indignant crowds in New York. President Jefferson ordered British warships to leave American ports and sent commissioners to England to demand redress. They arrived abroad just as Napoleon issued his famous Berlin decree blockading the British islands and practically wiping out American trade. The British countered by prohibiting neutral trade with France, and as America was practically the only nation then trading with France, the blow was a most serious one to the commerce of this country. The United States was ground between the two millstones—England trying to drive America into a war against Napoleon, France trying to force her into strife with England.

At this crucial juncture the British Whigs fell from power, and while the new government was studying the situation a bomb upset everything. The Leopard, a British warship, which had been assisting in a high handed blockade of the American coast for three years, made an attack on the Chesapeake, an American warship suspected of having British deserters aboard, killed three and wounded eighteen of the crew and almost sank the vessel before the American commander hauled down his flag. Again the country was aroused over the outrage. President Jefferson issued a proclamation shutting our ports to armed ships of England, troops were called out, congress was gathered and a commissioner sent to England to demand redress. After many delays Great Britain disavowed the Leopard's acts and recalled her commander. Then congress, to cure all the ills that Napoleon and Britain had heaped on America, passed a law prohibiting American ships from leaving the ports of the United States for those of any foreign power.

But plenty of ships left American ports surreptitiously and so crowded the harbors of Spain that Napoleon saw his opportunity and seized them all. Again the war cry was raised, and the French minister was about to be sent home when the Spaniards rose, drove Napoleon out of the country and liberated every American ship.

**Left England In Angry Mood.**

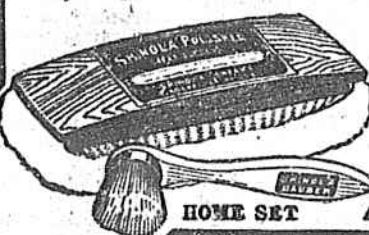
Meanwhile Pinckney, the American minister at London, tried to heal the breach between the two countries growing out of the orders in council. He was unable to make progress, and, taking advantage of the failure of the British to appoint a minister to succeed Jackson, who had been sent home because he had insulted President Madison, asked for his passports and in 1811 left London in a threatening manner. This was the only time in history that an American minister returned from England in a huff. In the following months the relations between the two countries grew more strained over the impressment of American seamen and the seizure of American cargoes, and in June, 1812, war was declared. Then the British minister received his passports, but in a different spirit from that in which his predecessors had received theirs.

Other serious breaches of diplomatic relations, of course, occurred preceding the war with Mexico in 1846 and the more recent war with Spain. The United States for a long time had no diplomatic relations with Serbia after the king and queen were slain in Belgrade, nor did this country recognize Huerta in 1913-14, although the United States legation in Mexico City was kept open during the absence of the American minister. In 1868 the American government withdrew its minister, General McMahon, from Paraguay and declined to hold any diplomatic intercourse with that country because President Lopez had arrested, imprisoned and tortured an American and an Englishman who were in the personal suit of the American minister. A congressional inquiry placed the blame on the minister, and no war followed the breaking off of relations.

**SHINOLA**

Get the home care of shoes habit—it pays

Well dressed people always have well shined shoes. SHINOLA, with the key for opening the box, its quick shining qualities and the handy



SHINOLA HOME SET for polishing, makes the home care of shoes a pleasure.

BLACK — TAN — WHITE  
SHINE WITH SHINOLA  
AND SAVE  
At all Dealers—Accept no substitute

**ACCOUNT OF VISITORS TO THE****GREENWOOD BAPTIST ORPHANAGE**

The Piedmont & Northern Ry. Co.

Will Operate Special Train to

**GREENWOOD**

SATURDAY, MAY 6th, 1916

Leaving Anderson 8:15 A. M.

—RETURNING—

Leave Greenwood 5:00 P. M.

Everyone Should Be Interested in This Institution and Should Take Advantage of the Extremely Low Rate Offered for This Particular Date

FROM ANDERSON . . . . . \$1.00

And from Other Points Correspondingly Low. Children Half Fare

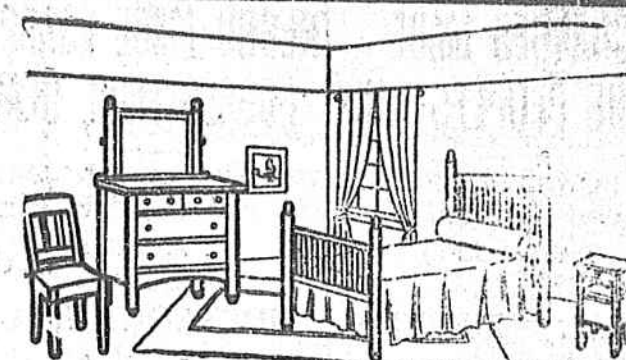
Tickets on Sale for Special Train Only on Date Indicated.

NO BAGGAGE CHECKED ON THIS TRAIN

For further information call on any ticket agent or write

C. S. ALLEN, Traffic Manager,  
Greenville, S. C.

K. W. THOM, Commercial Agent,  
Anderson, S. C.

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BEAUTIFULLY matched Suites, in genuine solid Mahogany, of Colonial designs. Neat and trim and withal comfortable any roomy. Both dresser and wash stand have spacious tops and drawer space and are pleasing and graceful.

Excellent construction throughout and a very special value at the price.

SEE WINDOW

The Peoples New Furniture Co.

"Its Easy to Pay the Peoples Way"

**The man who ex-**

periments comes back to Firestones. The man of experience sticks to Firestones. Graduate now into the experienced class who enjoy

MOST MILES PER DOLLAR

See the Firestone man and find out why you can get this extra service at average cost.

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Automobile and Motorcycle Tires,  
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**WALLER'S SPECIAL**

VIA

**P. & N. RY.**

AND THE

**SEABOARD AIR LINE RY.**

TO

**BIRMINGHAM, ALA.**

FOR THE

**U. C. V. REUNION**

MAY 16-18, 1916

Special Train Will Leave May 15th, 1916, as follows:

Leave Greenville, S. C. . . . .	7:30 a. m.	P. & N. Ry.	Leave Greenwood . . . . .	9:45 a. m.	S. A. L. Ry.
" Piedmont . . . . .	7:58 a. m.	"	" Abbeville . . . . .	10:10 a. m.	"
" Pelzer . . . . .	8:08 a. m.	"	" Calhoun Falls . . . . .	10:30 a. m.	"
" Williamston . . . . .	8:13 a. m.	"	" Elberton . . . . .	11:10 a. m.	"
" Anderson . . . . .	8:00 a. m.	"	" Athens . . . . .	12:10 Noon	"
" Belton . . . . .	8:35 a. m.	"	" Winder . . . . .	12:50 p. m.	"
" Hones Path . . . . .	8:50 a. m.	"	" Lawrenceville . . . . .	1:20 p. m.	"
" Donalds . . . . .	9:00 a. m.	"	" Atlanta . . . . .	1:45 p. m.	"
" Shoals Junction . . . . .	9:05 a. m.	"	" Arrive Birmingham . . . . .	5:30 p. m.	"
" Hodges . . . . .	9:15 a. m.	"			
Arrive Greenwood . . . . .	9:35 a. m.	"			

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See that your Ticket reads via P. & N. (Electric Line) and the Seaboard

Ask your Ticket Agent for schedules of all regular trains, rate, limit, etc., or call on

C. S. ALLEN, Traffic Manager, P. & N. Ry., Greenville, S. C. Asst. G. P. A., S. A. L. Ry., Atlanta, Ga. T. P. A., S. A. L. Ry., Atlanta, Ga.

FRED GEISSLER,

C. S. COMPTON,